

Improved Physically-based AMSR-E Oceanic Rainfall Algorithm

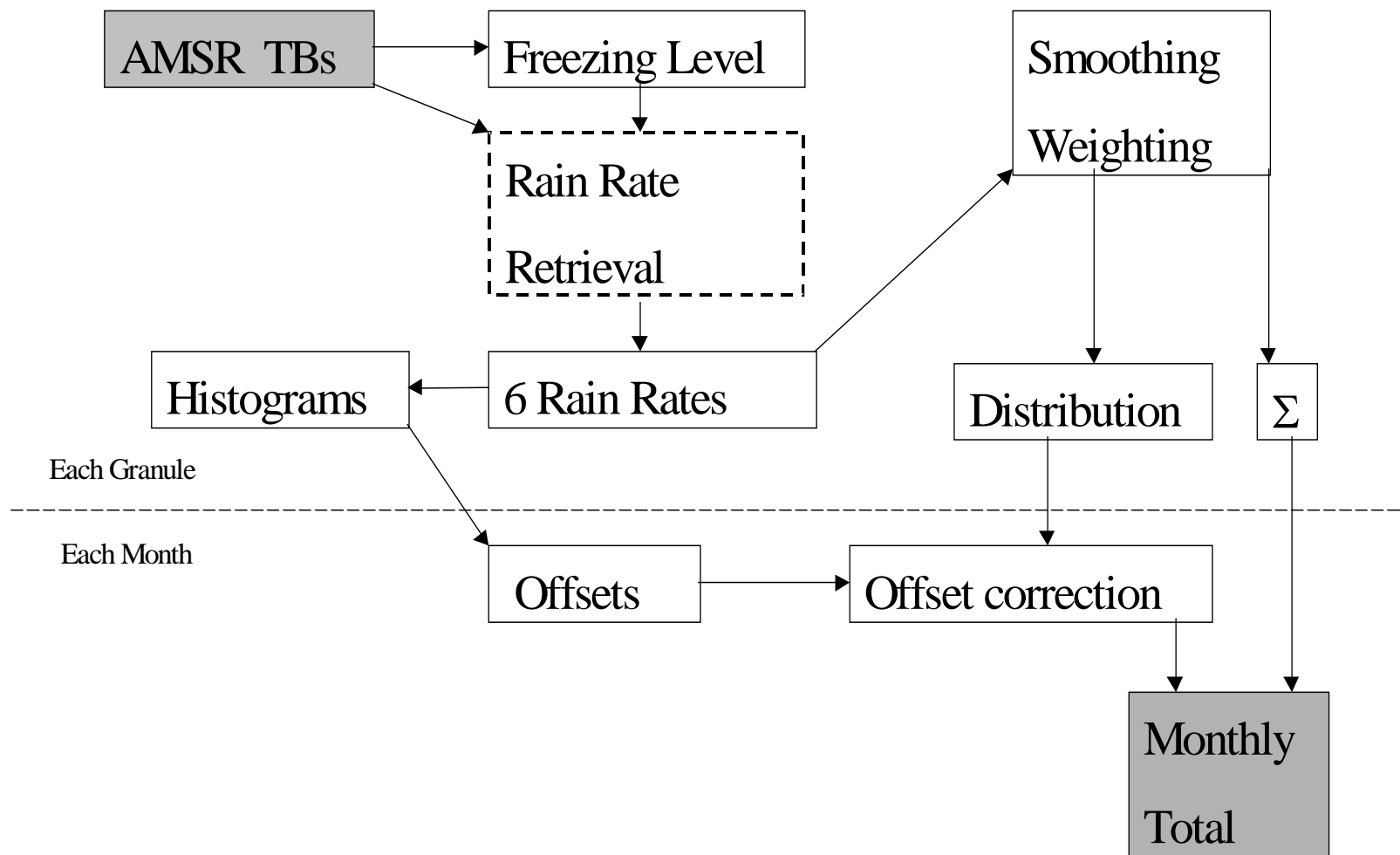
K-W Jin, S-W Hong, R. Weitz, T. Wilheit*

Department of Atmospheric Science

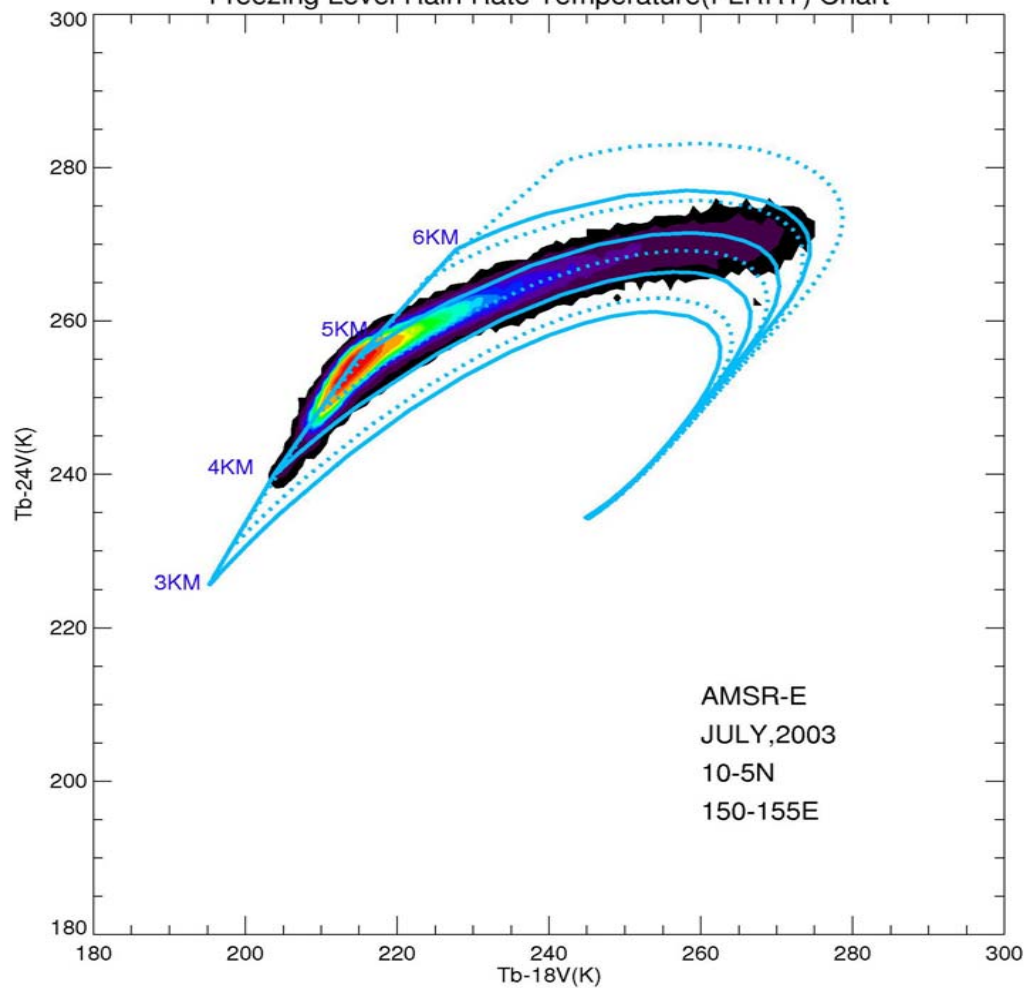
Texas A&M University

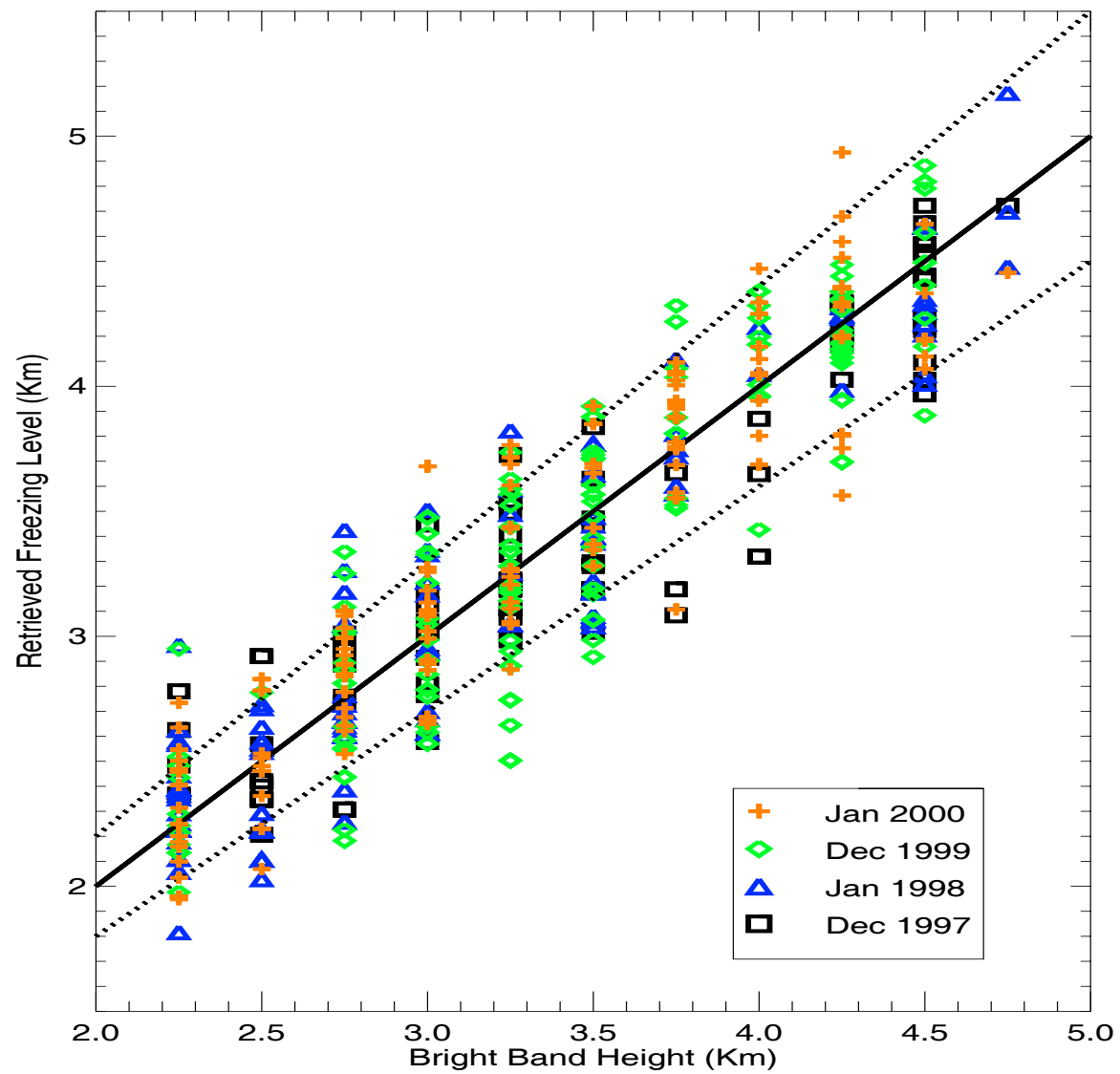
College Station, TX USA

* Presenting Author

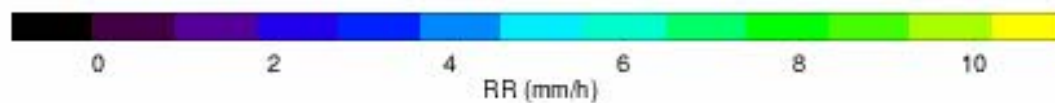
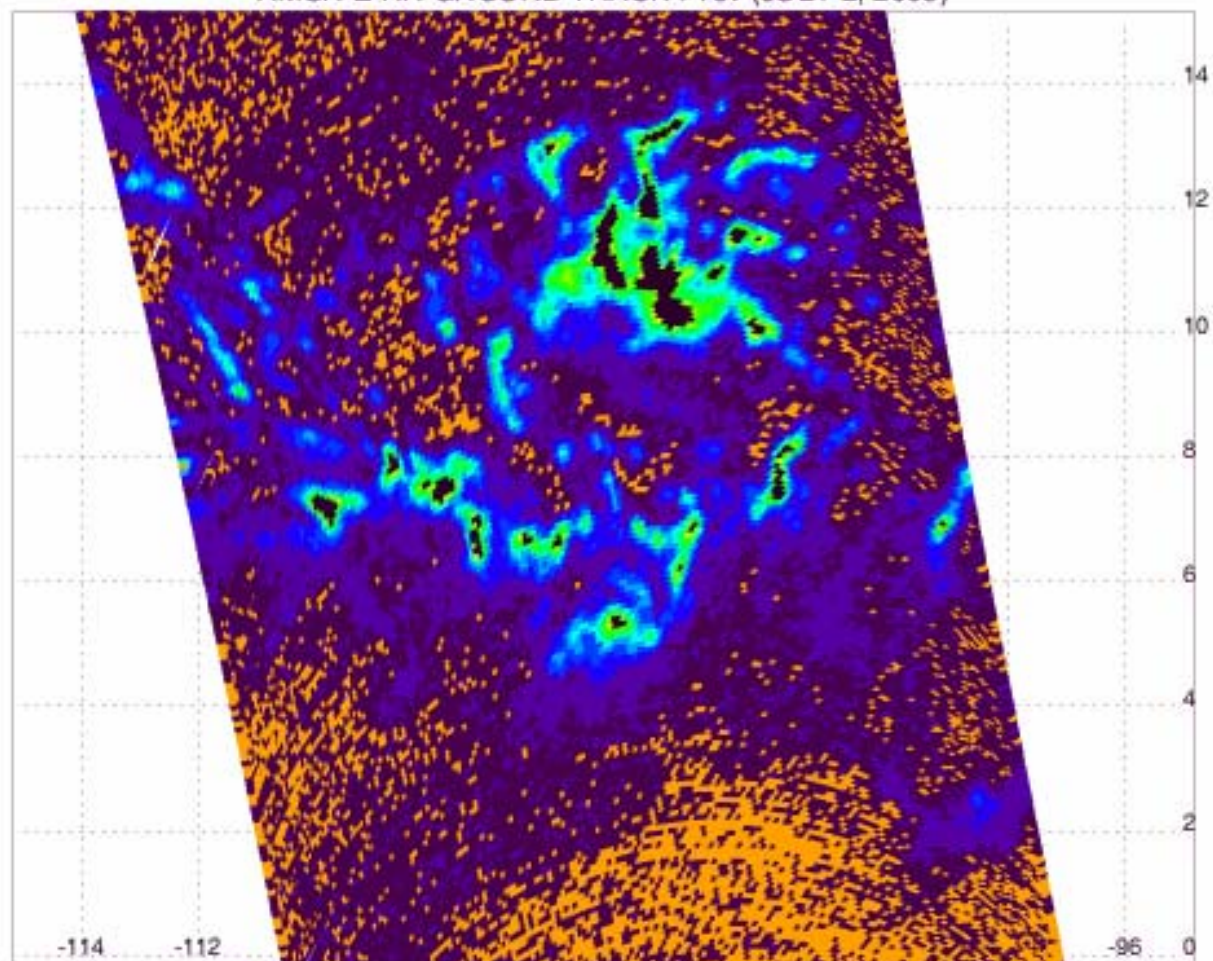


Freezing Level Rain Rate Temperature (FLRRT) Chart

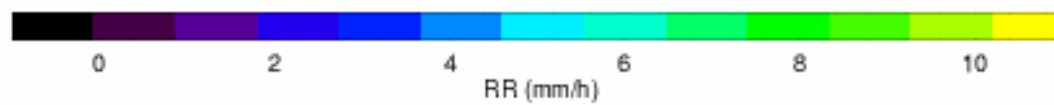
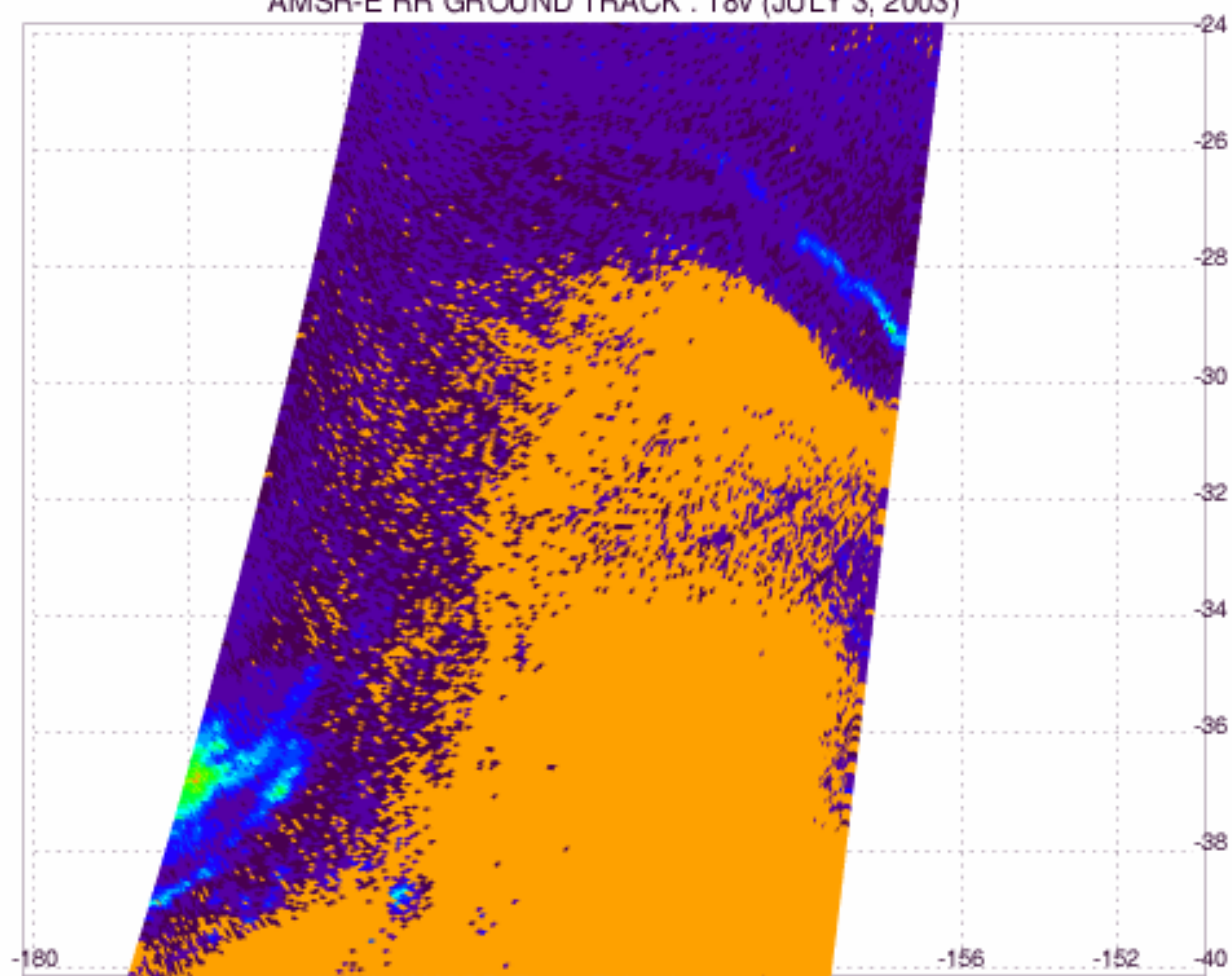




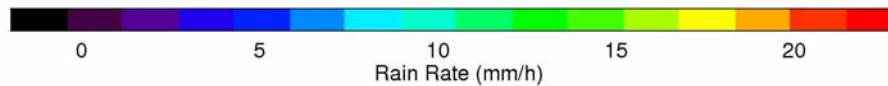
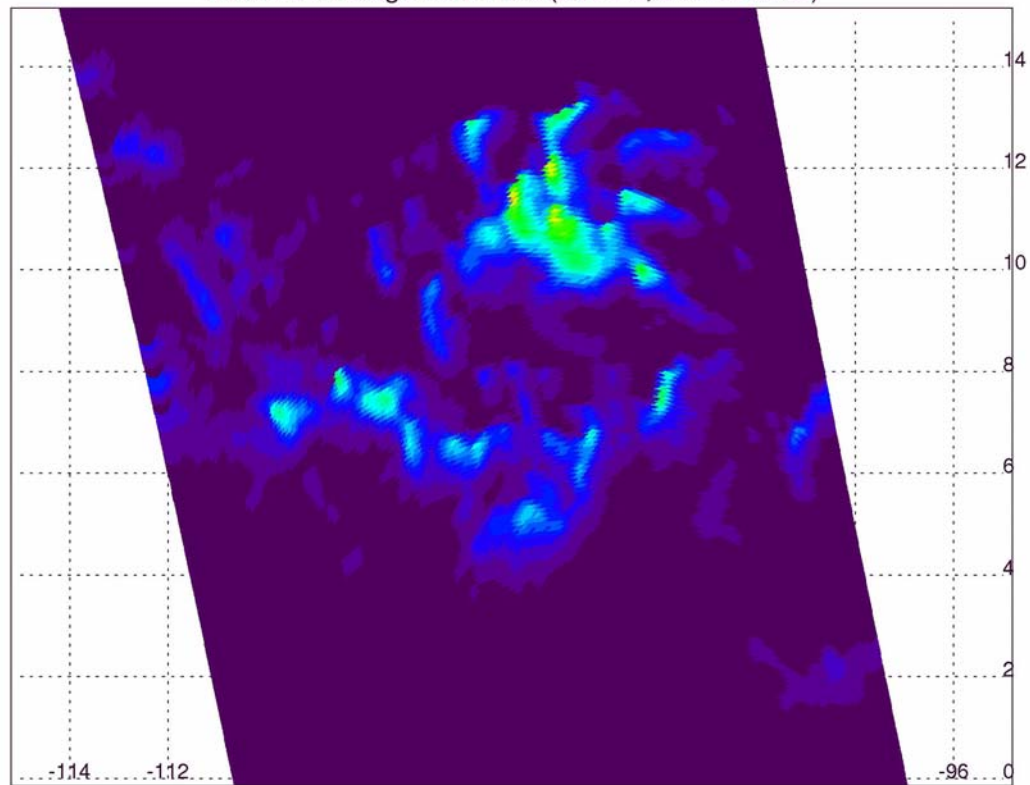
AMSR-E RR GROUND TRACK : 18v (JULY 2, 2003)



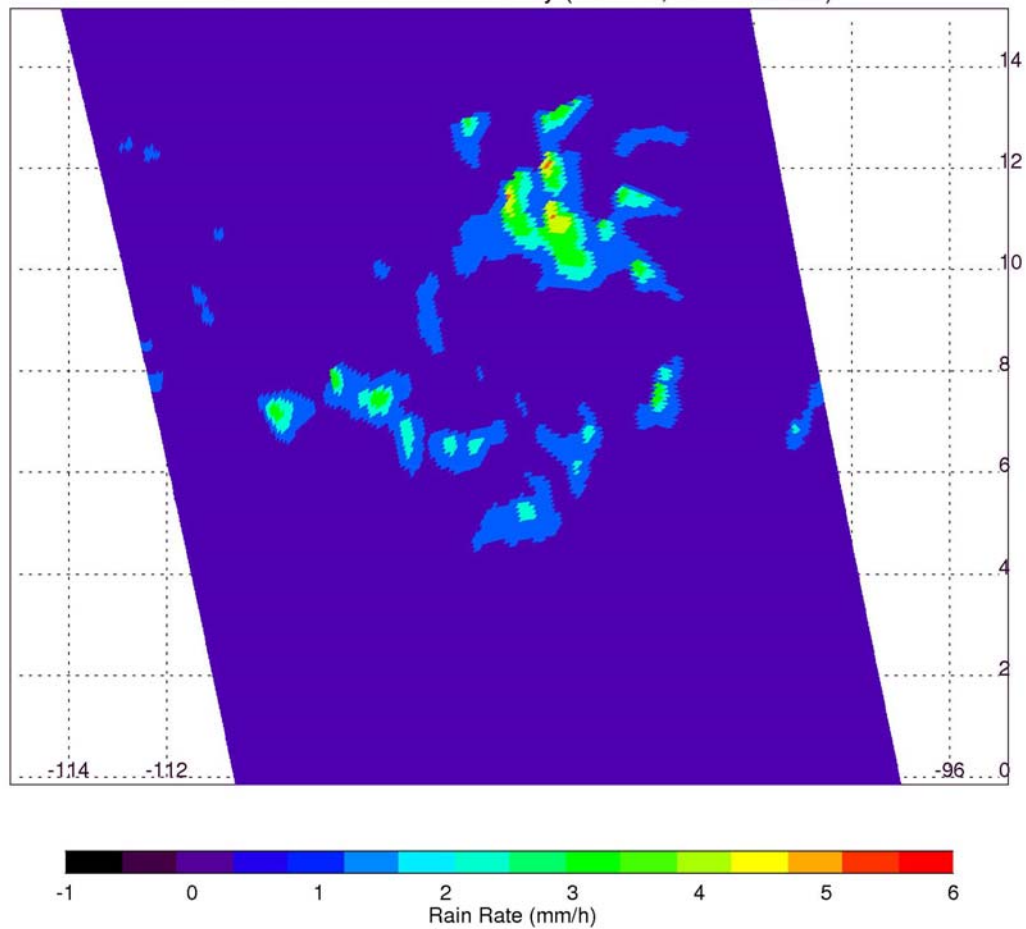
AMSR-E RR GROUND TRACK : 18v (JULY 3, 2003)

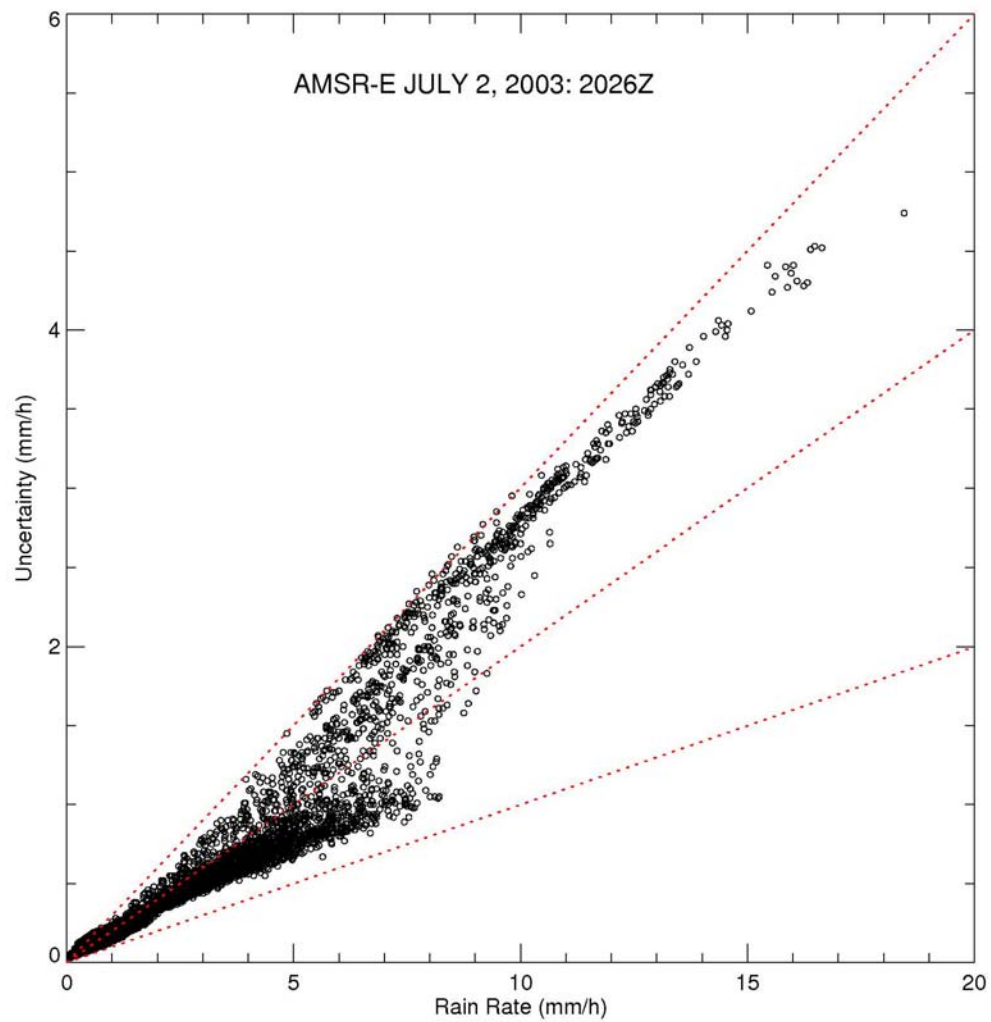


AMSR-E Average Rain Rate (JULY 2, 2003: 2026Z)

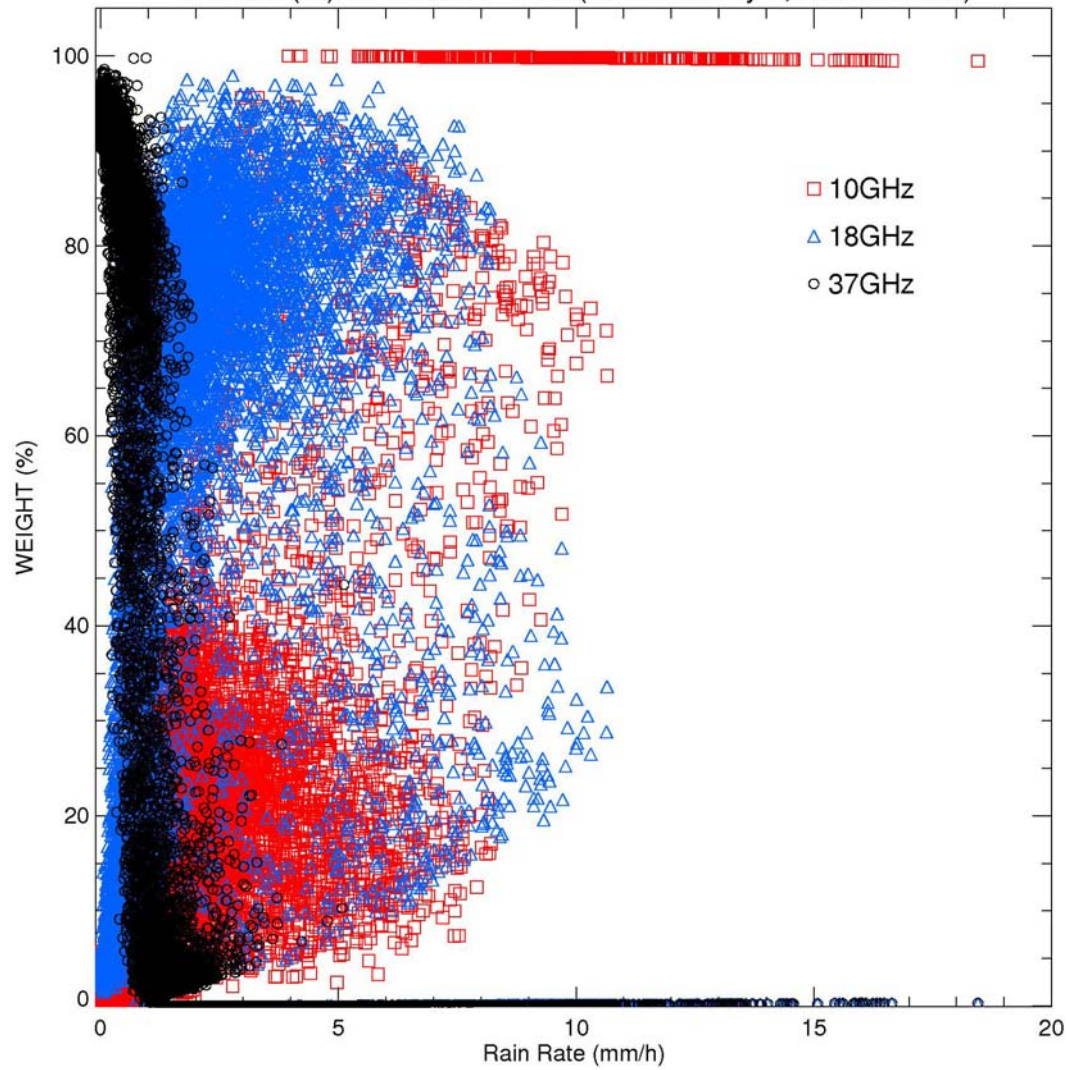


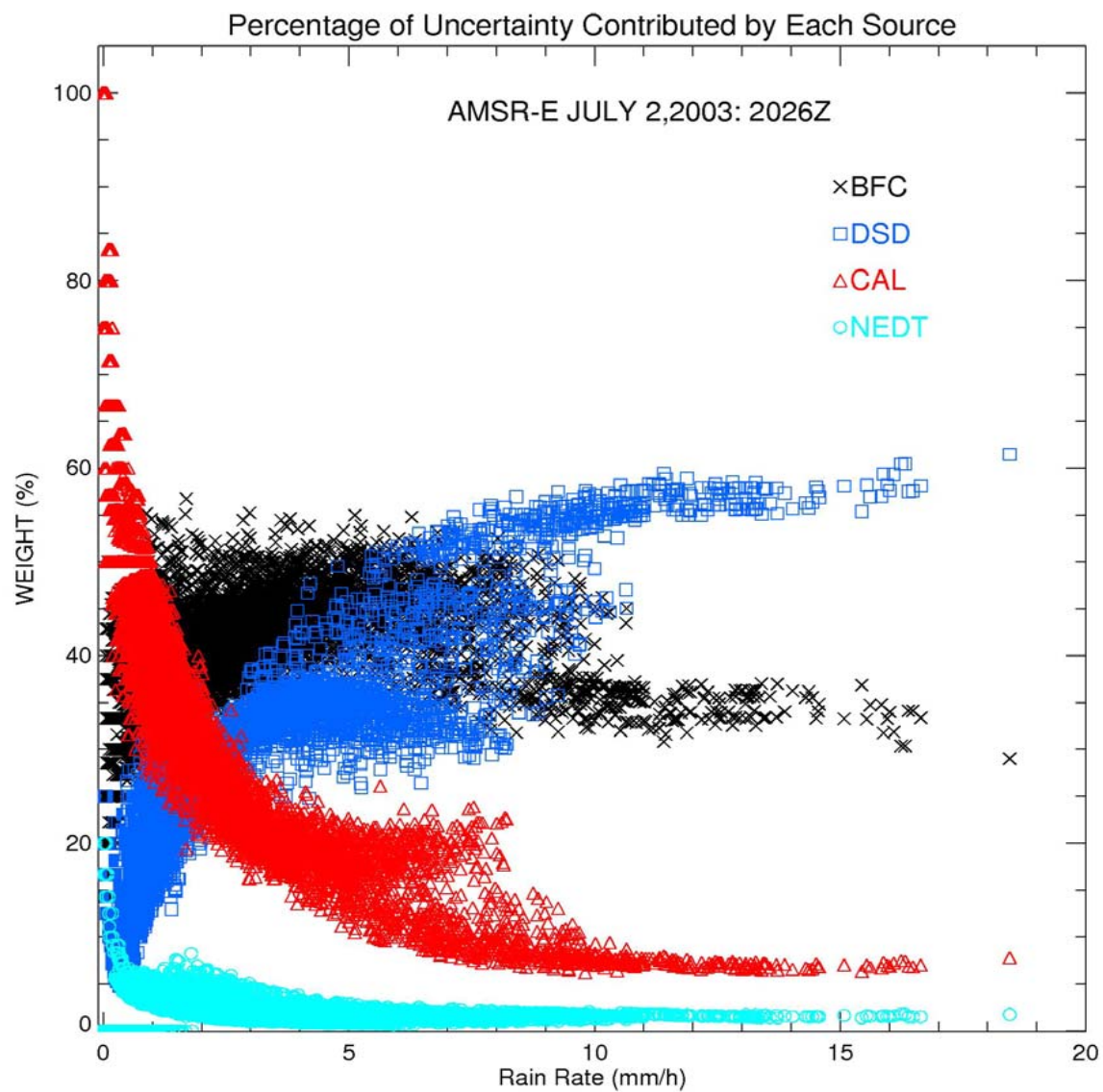
AMSR-E Rain Rate Uncertainty (JULY 2, 2003: 2026Z)



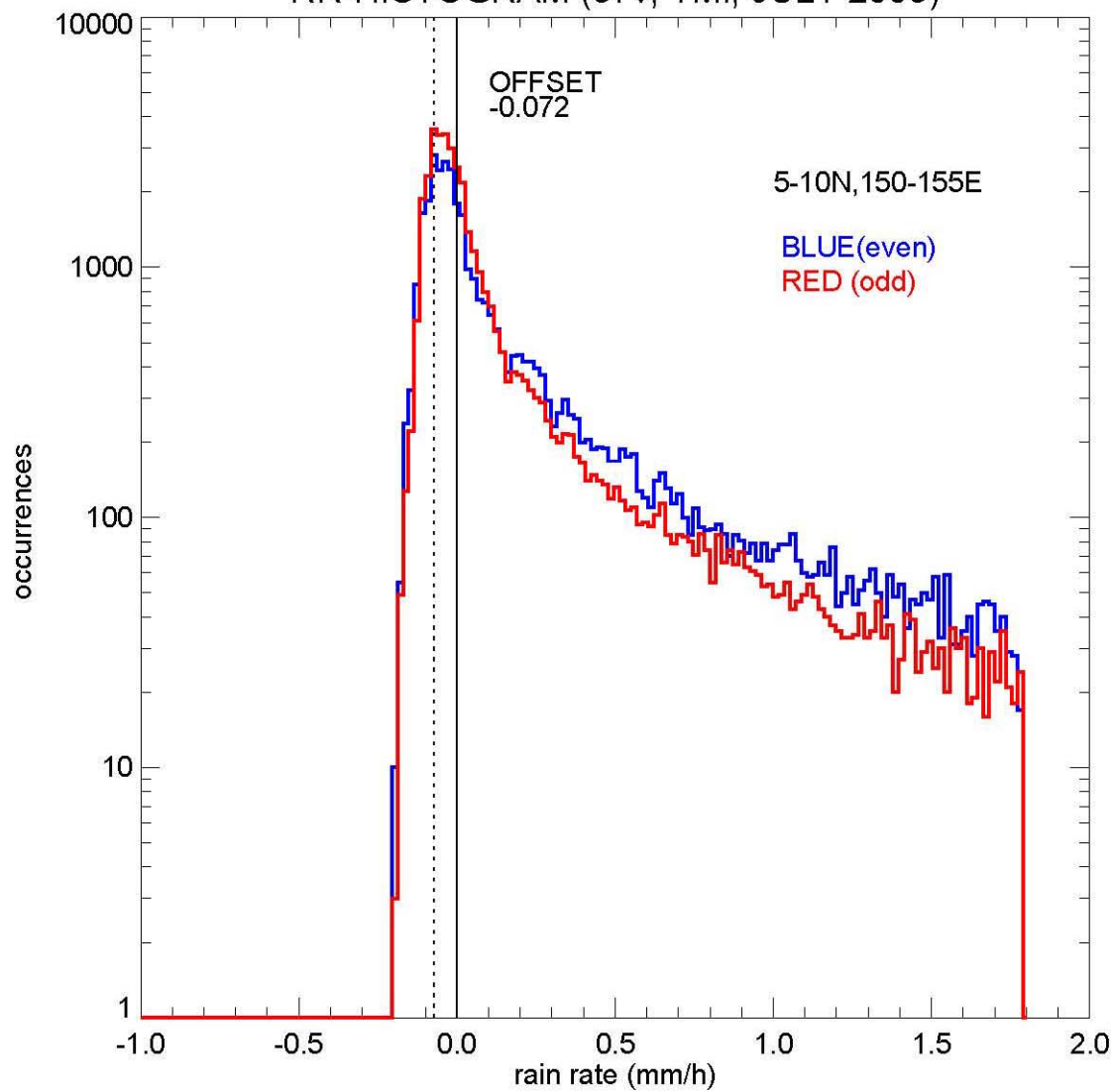


WEIGHT(%) OF EACH FREQ. (AMSR-E July 2, 2003: 2026Z)

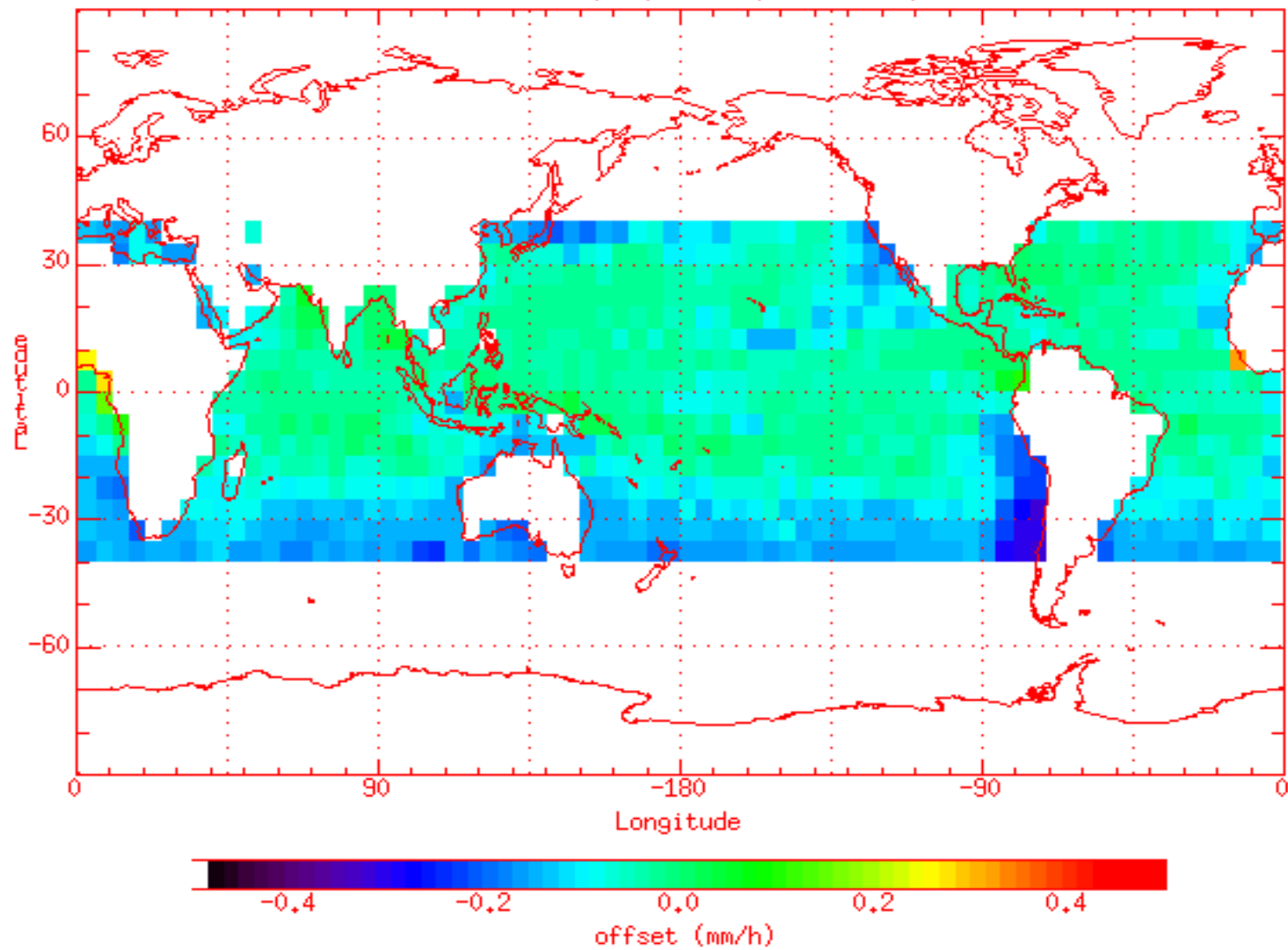




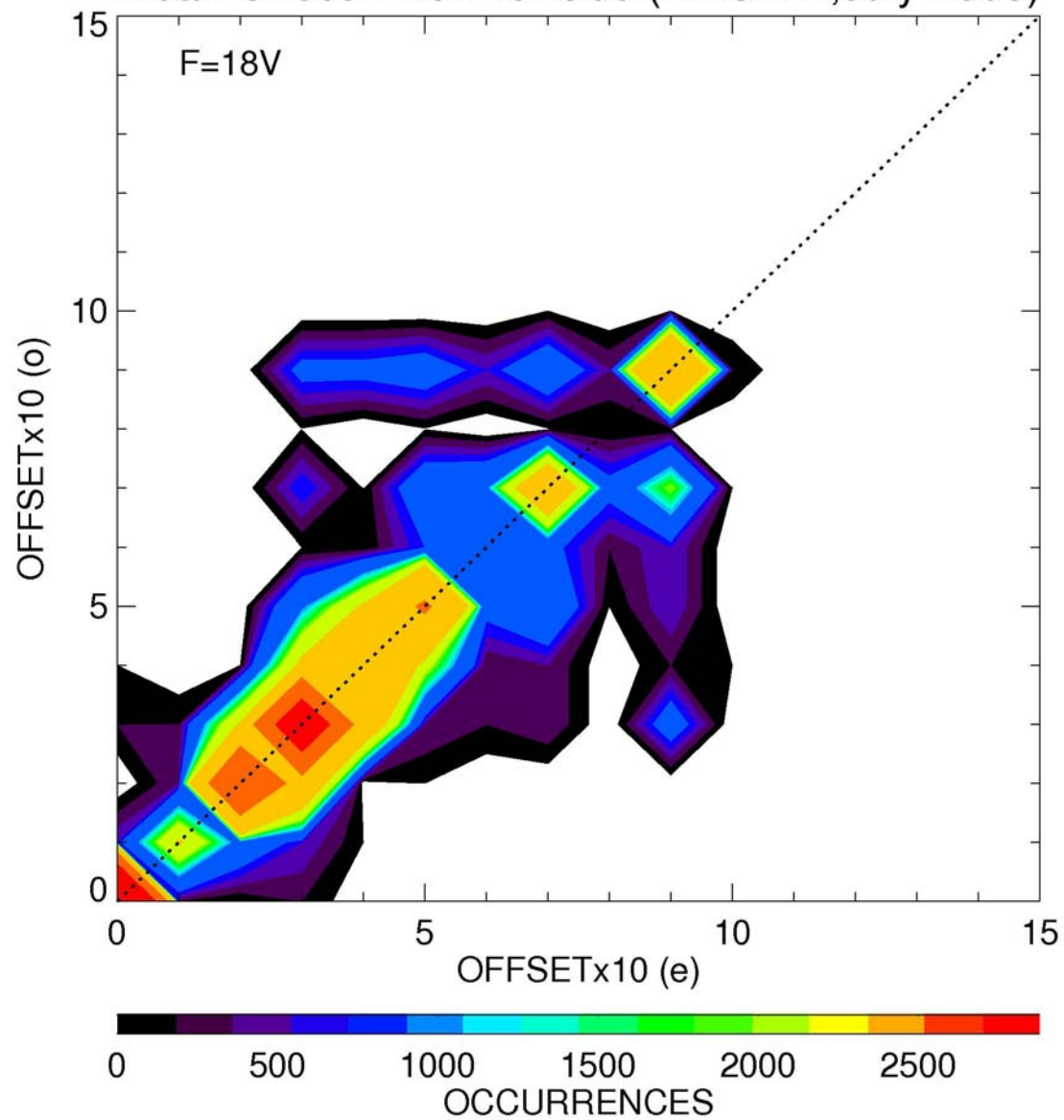
RR-HISTOGRAM (37v, TMI, JULY 2003)



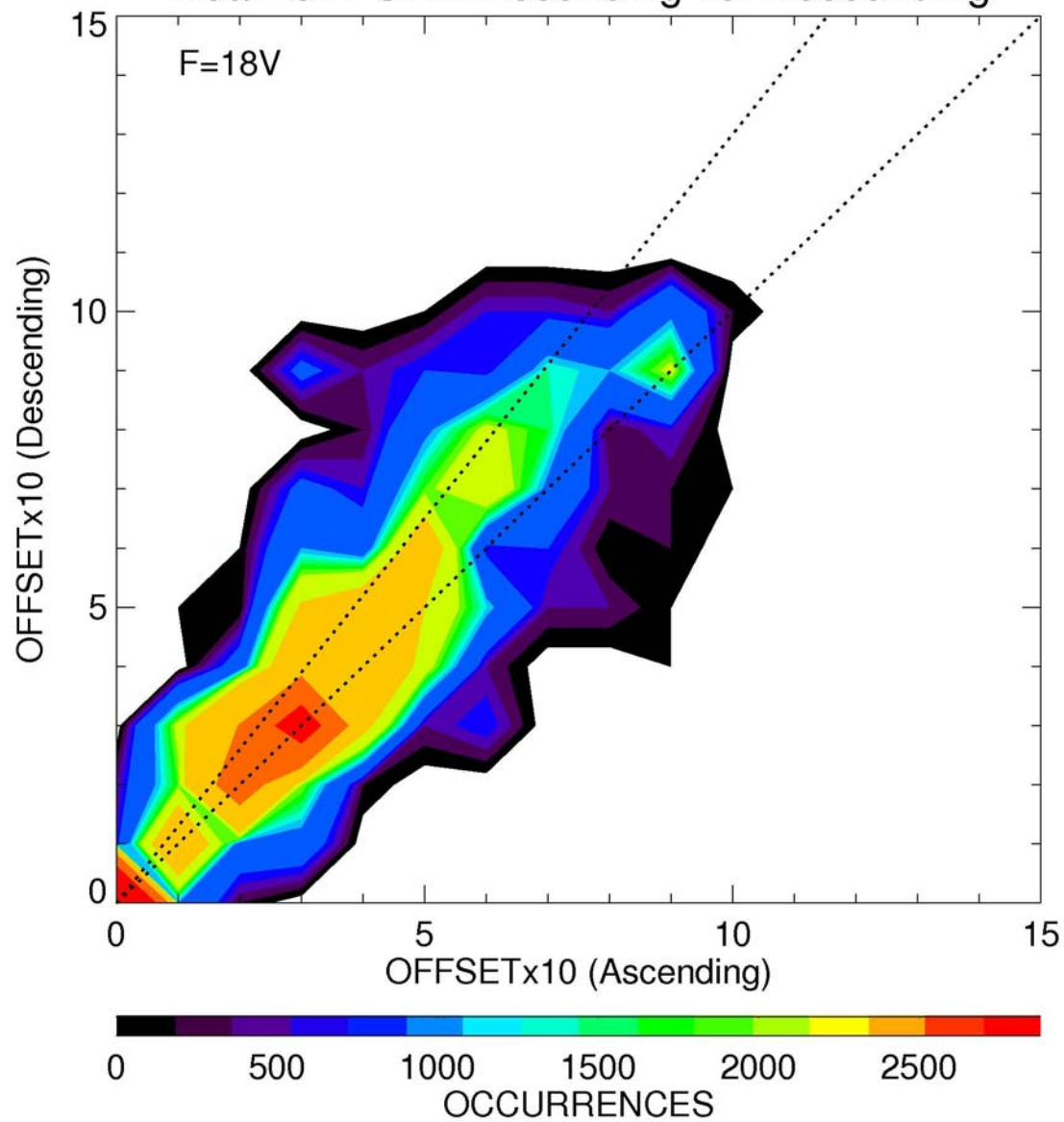
OFFSET MAP (37v, AMSR-E, JULY 2003)

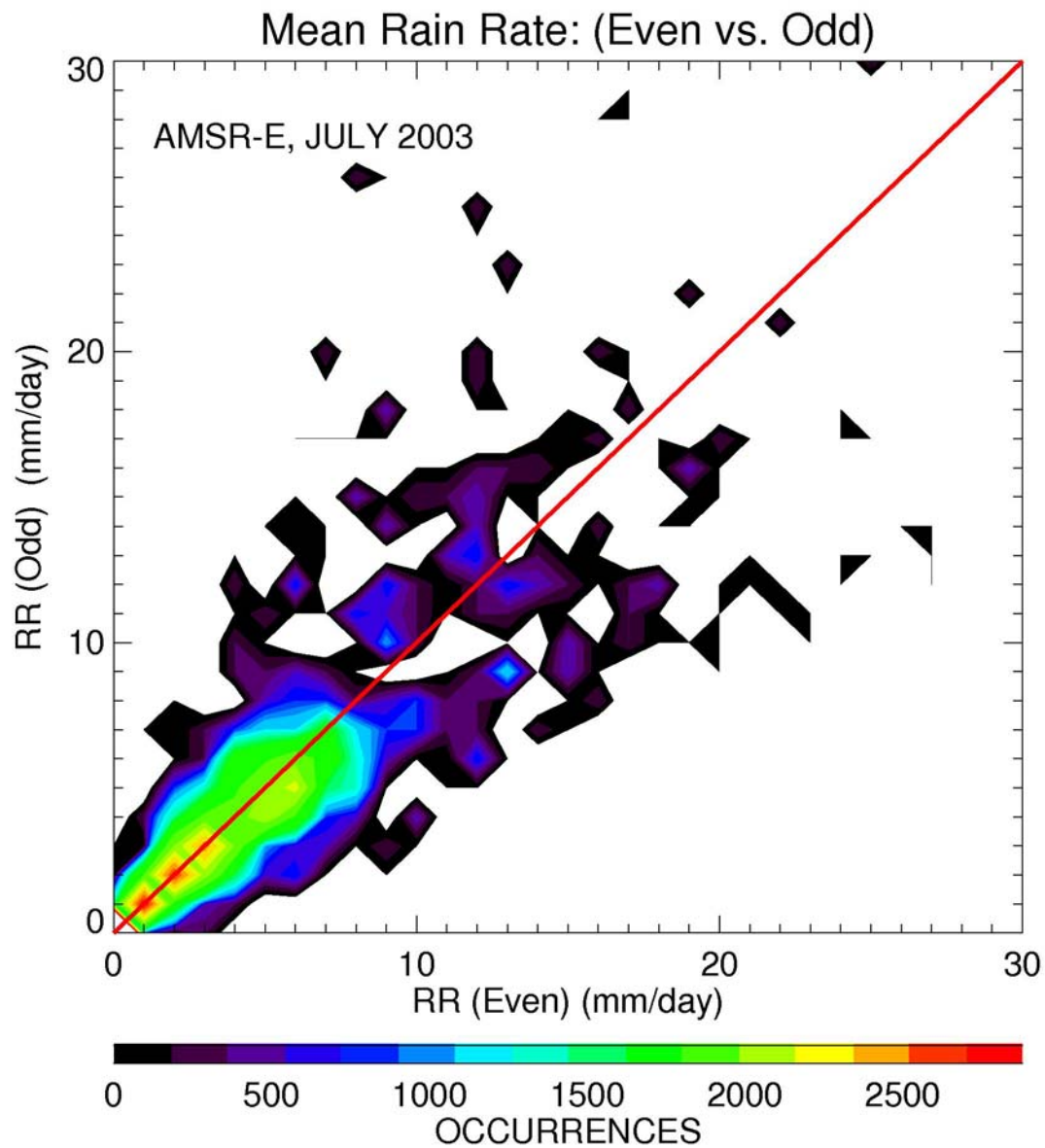


Mean Offset: Even vs. Odd (AMSR-E, July 2003)

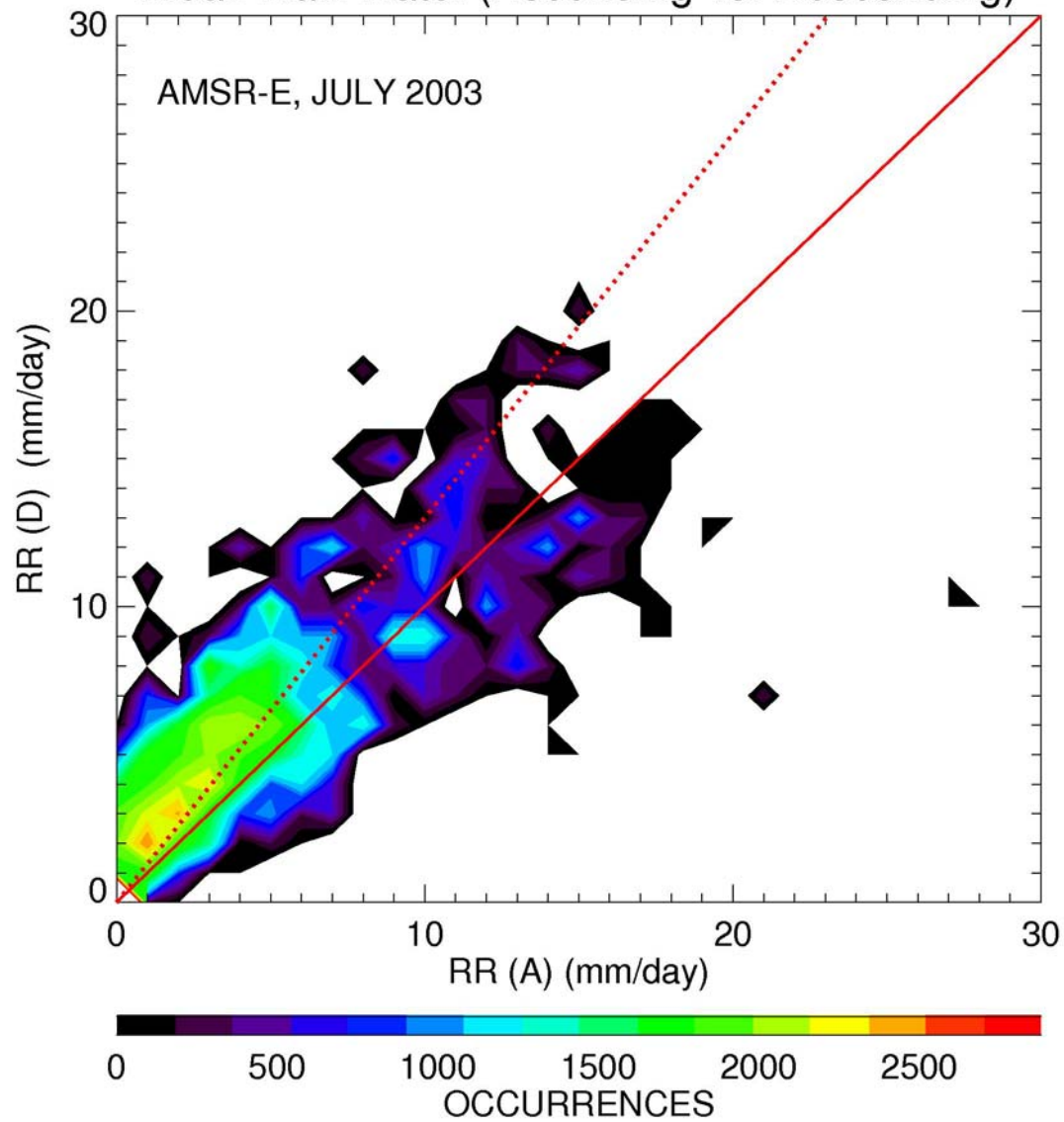


Mean OFFSET: Ascending vs. Descending





Mean Rain Rate: (Ascending vs. Descending)



Conclusions

We have reduced freezing level bias

At Level-2 (10 GHz pixel), rainfall retrieval uncertainties vary from *ca.* 10% to 30%

Freezing level retrieval provides a useful “rain impossible” flag

Needs to be fine tuned to balance bias vs. random error

Variability of offset between ascending and descending suggests a calibration error

